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SUBJECT Administrative Problems of the Chinese
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Refugee Problem Resulting from Chinese Communist Land Reform Program

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1. Because of the unpopularity of the Chinese Communist land reform program, about 20,000 refugees fled from Shantung, Honan, Anhwei, and Kiangsu Provinces to P'uk'ou (118-44, 32-66). At P'uk'ou they were prevented from moving south across the Yangtze by elements of the Chinese Communist Army. The Nanking municipal government sent representatives to P'uk'ou to arrange for the evacuation of these refugees; each one was given a piece of flour cake (大餅) and was told to return to his native place to engage in production work. Most of the refugees refused to leave the P'uk'ou area and remained there for a number of days; finally, because of extreme hunger, some of the young members of the group took the advice of the army and the municipal authorities to seek work in factories in one of the provinces. A number of them boarded trains and were shipped to the northeast to work in factories supplying Chinese Communist troops in Korea. The remaining refugees, consisting primarily of old men and women and children, were forced to leave the P'uk'ou area and were relocated in nearby regions north of the Yangtze. A number of these refugees have been smuggled into Nanking and Shanghai; thus these cities are again faced with the recurrent problem of investigation and evacuation of refugees.

Educational Deficiencies of Communist Party Rural Workers

2. Since the conquest of the mainland, Chinese Communist authorities have found that the educational level of their rural Party workers is so low that they have committed many errors and have been unable to exercise ideological leadership over urban intellectuals residing in the country. To strengthen their position in the rural areas, Communist authorities decided to eliminate unfit Party workers by transferring them to the army or by returning them to their original homes to engage in production work. There was resentment against this order on the part of the Party workers thus eliminated since it meant forfeiture of a government career and deprivation of government rations.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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CONFIDENTIALGov. Message of Chinese Communist Troops Regarding of Marriage Ban

3. During the conquest of the mainland, Chinese Communist authorities promised army troops that upon termination of the campaign, cadre personnel of platoon level and above would be given freedom to marry. This promise has not been kept and even battalion commanders do not have permission to marry. In answer to the soldiers' questions on the subject, Communist authorities say that Taiwan and Tibet must be conquered first. This reply has caused wide-spread dissatisfaction among the troops. Permission to marry, should it be granted in special cases for merit, is contingent upon the prospective wife's membership in the Communist Party.

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